

OLD LONDON TOWN AND LORD MAYOR

Perogatives, Pay And Duties Of High Dignitary.

Aldermen Called "Worshipful" and Executive Head "Right Worshipful" by Custom.

EARLIEST KNOWN LORD MAYOR

London, Nov. 21.—A new lord mayor of London, Sir William Treloar, has just been inaugurated with tremendous ceremony and the time-honored pageant which has occurred annually in the civic history of that metropolis for 700 years. There is a good deal of criticism among practical people concerning the perpetuation of these pageants, which cost a lot of money, but the "liveried companies," as the guilds of merchants are called, would not abandon them any more than they would deny their birthright. The mayor of London, as you know, rules over a comparatively small city, with only a few thousand voters. The day population is nearly a million; the night population about 25,000, and his jurisdiction extends only a little way above St. Paul's Cathedral and over a mile square in the heart of the metropolis.

The remainder of London is ruled by the county council.

Earliest Mayor.

The earliest mention of a mayor in the records of London appears in a writ issued by King Henry II. in 1154, but the history of that office begins in the reign of Richard I. in 1189, when Henry Fitz-Eylin was made lord mayor by the king, and continued as such to the end of his life. In 1193 the mayor appears as the custodian of King Richard's ransom.

Up to 1215 the mayor was appointed by the crown, but in that year King John granted the citizens the right to choose their own ruler, and the election has taken place annually ever since on St. Michaelmas day, one of the members of the board of aldermen being voted for by his colleagues. There has not been a contest for many years. The members of the board of aldermen, who are elected for life, take their turns and the senior in length of service who has not already "passed the chair" is selected. London aldermen are elected for life, an arrangement that would be a source of great gratification to the present incumbents of that office in New York, Chicago and other cities if the custom could be introduced here. But the property qualifications might bar them out. No man is eligible for alderman in London unless he is worth \$30,000 in taxable property and when elected he is compelled to serve or pay a fine of \$2,500. If a lord mayor-elect refuse to serve he is fined \$5,000. An alderman receives no salary or perquisites of any kind, and his duties and responsibilities are a considerable tax upon his purse. Therefore no poor man can assume them. The lord mayor receives a salary of \$50,000 a year although he has only 25,000 constituents, but he is required to spend nearly all of that money for charity, and for social and ceremonial functions and in maintaining the Mansion house, which is rent-free, but costs a great deal to keep up. An alderman has the title of "worshipful" until he has been mayor, when he is always addressed as "the right worshipful Sir John Doe."

Right to Vote.

All free men, that is, all property holders in the City of London, have the right to vote. There are 25 wards and 25 aldermen and the elections are conducted by ballot, although they occur infrequently. Before an alderman can take his seat he must be approved by his future colleagues. Should the electors of any ward return a person who is determined to be unfit to support the dignity and discharge the duties of the office the other aldermen may reject him and a new candidate must be elected. If three candidates are rejected in succession the board of aldermen have the right to select a proper man to fill the office.

In early times aldermen had

sort of proprietary right over their wards as the dukes and earls have over their counties, and in the history of the city of London we find reference to the Ward of Ludgate, the Ward of Newgate, the Ward of Farringdon, the Ward of Goodwin, the Ward of Henry de Coventry, the Ward of Edward Parole, and so on, those being the names of the aldermen at that date and some of them still are used.

Passes for Advertising.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, said this morning he believed the interstate commerce commission is mistaken in its interpretation of the Hepburn bill relating to railroad transportation given in return for newspaper advertising.

The Hepburn bill was originally intended to regulate freight charges, prevent discrimination, rebates and the like," Senator Teller said at the Hotel Baltimore. "What we should have done was to have taken up this freight proposition and left the passenger business alone, excepting only a clause preventing public officials, or rather, government employees, from accepting passes. By all means this should be prohibited. But I believe that it would be perfectly lawful for a railroad company to say 'You do our advertising at your regular rates and we will issue you transportation at our regular rates.'—Kansas City Star.

TRACKS BLOCKED

FREIGHT CARS ADD TO CHAOS ON THE RAILROADS.

Main Line and Passing Track Receive Load of Fertilizer That Loses Hours.

Troubles never come singly. With rains tearing up its road bed and schedules into chaos, came another disaster in the Paducah yards this morning which blocked the main line and one main passing track for several hours. Extra freight No. 843, Engineer Galloway and Conductor Henry Mangle, "crawled" into Paducah out of a sea of waste water. While rounding the curve leading into the south yards a journal on a loaded freight car burned in two. The car was set out, blocking the main line until new trucks were secured. While pulling over the main line switch a full furniture car loaded with "pyrites," a substance used in making fertilizer, turned over across both the main line and the passing track. The wrecking crew was hustled out in the rain to pick up the obstruction. Switching in the yards was delayed and the Fulton-Paducah outgoing local freight, Little damage was done the car.

RULE OF THREE.

Three things to be—pure, just and honest.
Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct.
Three things to live—courage, affection and gentleness.
Three things to love—the wise, the virtuous and the innocent.
Three things to commend—thrift, industry and promptness.
Three things about which to think—life, death and eternity.
Three things to despise—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.
Three things to admire—dignity, gracefulness and intellectual power.
Three things to cherish—the true, the beautiful and the good.
Three things for which to wish—health, friends and contentment.
Three things for which to fight—honor, home and country.
Three things to attain—goodness of heart, integrity of purpose and cheerfulness of disposition.
Three things to desire—the blessing of God, an approving conscience and the fellowship of the good.
Three things for which to work—a trained mind, a skilled hand and a regulated heart.

Nothing Externated.

French officials are said to be particularly strict in their discipline of tourists. A lately returned traveler tells several more or less apocryphal stories to illustrate the state of affairs.

An American lost his footing, slipped down an embankment and fell into a small, shallow pond. As he scrambled, dripping, up the embankment to the foot-path, he was confronted by an arm of the law.

"Your name? Your address?" demanded this uncompromising person, notebook in hand.

"But I fell," began the astonished American. "I only—"

"It is forbidden to bathe in this lake," he said firmly. "I am not here to listen to extenuating circumstances."—Youth's Companion.

Our borrowed trappings account for half of our trippings.

Where might seems to make right it is but making ruin.

SHORTS IS BOSS ON THE ISTHMUS

Executive Orders Issued From Panama Saturday.

President Reorganizes Staff and Puts All Under Charge of One Supreme Head.

DEPARTMENTS ARE ORDERED

Washington, Nov. 21.—An order signed "Isthmus of Panama" by President Roosevelt making radical changes in the organization of affairs of government for the canal zone was made public today at the office of the commission. The effect of the order is to place the canal work and the government of the zone under the direction of Chairman Shonts, aided by chiefs of bureaus, who will report directly to the commission, thus eliminating the office of governor.

The order gives to Chairman Shonts supreme authority over all departments. It reorganizes the entire workings of the commission in accordance with the president's views of controlling the situation under his plan to press the excavation as rapidly as possible. The executive committee of three members, each the head of a department, has been abolished, and in its stead seven departments are created and the chief of each will report and receive instructions from the chairman of the commission.

These departments will be under the direction of John F. Stevens, chief engineer; Richard B. Rodgers, general counsel; William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer; J. William, disbursing officer; D. W. Ross, chief purchasing officer; E. S. Benson, general auditor, and Jackson Smith, manager of labor and quarters. The president will take up the question of the appointment of a new commission upon his return to Washington.

It is believed here that in addition to Mr. Shonts, Messrs. Stevens, Rodgers and Gorgas will be members. At present the acting commissioners are Messrs. Shonts, Stevens, Rear Admiral Endicott, B. M. Harrod and Brigadier General Haines. There are two vacancies. It is said that Endicott, Harrod and Haines are slated to retire. Chief Engineer Stevens will be second in authority, and will act in Chairman Shonts' absence. The general counsel will exercise the authority heretofore invested in the governor of the zone.

REMARKABLE WORK.

Our country needs no introduction to Breathitt county, and its bloody record. Unfortunately, Breathitt is not alone in its annals of highland feuds. But people need an introduction to the brave effort to rectify this wrong, and heal this "open sore" of our country.

Eight years ago, a little company of Christian men and women determined to send a gospel of peace and love to these long neglected and warring neighbors in the mountains, tens of thousands whom never saw a church. They began without a treasury, or an organ, or patron, or agent. They asked God for help, and received the voluntary aid of a few friends. Eight years ago, they sent one devoted evangelist into the Cumberland mountains, and God provided three hundred and sixty dollars for his support. Every succeeding year the work has grown, until the last year ninety-seven evangelists were sent into the mountains of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky, and over ten thousand dollars provided for their support, without ever asking a collection from any church. The workers and the money, came from every branch of the church, and every state in the Union, and beyond. These missionaries last year taught 88 Sabbath schools, with 4,621 pupils, preached nearly 4,000 times and received 786 confessions of Christ, distributed 5,000 Bibles and Testaments, and over 35,000 tracts. The society built last year, eight new mission houses and churches, sent 86 boxes and barrels of clothing to the poor mountaineers, taught 41 day schools, and operates the Log College, began under a tent, and has now 165 pupils and six teachers and a splendid plant, twenty-five miles from a railroad. They are preparing for five similar institutions, three of them already built. The society publishes the only paper, exclusively for the mountaineers, and has received over \$5,000 for founding an orphan asylum for the homeless children of the hills. This work has been done in the "regions beyond" churches and preachers, among the long-neglected

mountaineers. No wonder a distinguished preacher said, "The Society of Soul Winners is doing the most and best work, with the least money of any missionary society on earth, so far as I know." Next to the manifest help of God, the society owes most of its success to the press of the country, which has given the work its valuable assistance and enlisted Christian people of every church and state in its support. There are three millions of these mountain people, not degenerate and worthless as some suppose. They are the descendants of the Scotch-Irish, and Anglo-Saxon and Huguenot emigrants, the original settlers of this country, and are now the purest stock of Americans on the continent. They are poor and unlearned. This is the work of the American Inland Mission (commonly known as the Society of Soul Winners). It was organized in 1897, with Rev. Dr. Edward O. Guernsey, of Wilmore, Ky., as its president; and Major Robert S. Bullock, cashier of the Fayette National bank, of Lexington, Ky., treasurer. Dr. Henry S. Crockett, secretary, and Rev. H. S. Murdoch, field secretary, with a full board of executive and advisory officers. Not one of these receives a cent of salary, except for the work in the mission field.

All who desire a share in this work, and its reward, can address the president or treasurer. "Give and it shall be given unto you."

\$1,000,000

ARE SECURED BY BOGUS UNDER- WRITING CONCERNS.

Federal Authorities Arrest Seven Conspirators in Chicago Today.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Several underwriting companies which are alleged to be the largest fraudulent concerns of the kind ever operated in Chicago were raided here today by United States authorities and seven men accused of promoting fraudulent enterprises, were arrested. According to the authorities the men accused had many victims and obtained nearly \$1,000,000 by the schemes. The names of the men arrested and the companies with which the authorities say they are connected, follow: W. J. Root, president; W. H. Welch, vice president; W. D. Hurlburt, secretary, Central States Underwriting and Guarantee company; Charles E. Brown, president Prudential Securities corporation; Brokers; Frank S. Winslow, president, American Corporation and Security company; Ezra C. Barnum, president National Stock and Guaranty and the Bankers' Credit and Mercantile company; David C. Owings, National Stock and Guaranty company.

Hurlburt, Root and Welch gave bonds, while the others were locked up in jail.

The alleged fraudulent operations of the men is that the underwriting companies were in league with certain brokers with whom they divided the fee taken for supposed underwriting which was never done by the alleged underwriters.

The plan by which the swindles was carried on, it is alleged, involved false representations in the United States mails.

Yuma is a Warm Place.

Governor Warner, of Michigan, said at Tawas Beach on an August night:

"How cold and pleasant it is here. The waves crash on the beach with a musical sound. The wind, sweet-laden and pure, is more refreshing and strengthening than any tonic."

"It is different in Arizona in the summer. It is so hot in Arizona in August that heat stories of an almost incredible sort are bandied about."

"They say that a Jerseyman once went to Arizona for his health. He settled in Yuma and, by keeping a wet towel tied around his head and bathing every hour, he managed to pull through the first few months of Yuma's intolerable climate. After that he got accustomed to the heat. He seemed to thrive on it."

"A few years passed, and one July the man was so unwise as to take a business trip east. He had hardly gotten as far as Chicago when an attack of pneumonia seized him. To be brief, he died of double pneumonia, superinduced by exposure, in two days."

"The man's friends decided to cremate the body. They took it to a crematory, wrapped it in a sheet, and consigned it sadly to the white heat of the great oven."

"Then they waited in the antechamber. When the usual time had elapsed they gathered around to receive the ashes of their friend."

"An attendant opened the great oven door, and, to the surprise of all, the man from Yuma sat up in his white sheet and shivered and said: 'Shut that door! I never felt such a draught!'"—Exchange.

Rudy, Phillips & Co.
219-223 BROADWAY

Splendid Lines of Monogram and Fancy Stationery and Calling Cards for Christmas

A New Department

WE have just opened a new department, which you must see, as you won't find what we have here anywhere else in Paducah, that is in the completeness of its showings.

The Christmas boxes of fancy stationery are in fancy boxes, done in holly, mistletoe and other pretty designs. The paper is the finest bond, the envelopes the very latest style, and they are also put up in beautiful style. Prices from 50c to \$1.75.

Then we will furnish you two quires of paper and envelopes, and die in one or two letters for any monogram, the best white linen paper, for only \$1.00.

Five quires of the same for only \$2.25.

100 Script Calling Cards \$1.50.

100 Shaded Old English Calling Cards \$3.00.

We also have a big variety of Christmas Souvenir Postals, Christmas Greeting Cards, Holiday Labels for your bundles and Christmas Napkins and other novelties. You should see this department to appreciate what we have.

Wages of Russian Farm Workers.

The extreme poverty and the low standard of living of peasants from whom the agricultural laborers are recruited assure a low level of wages for agricultural labor. The average wages will appear almost incredibly low from an American point of view, notwithstanding the general complaints of the estate holders concerning the unreasonable demands of the laborers.

According to an official investigation embracing the decade of 1882-1891, the average annual wages for a male agricultural worker in Russia were less than \$32 and for a female worker less than \$18. To this must be added the cost of subsistence, which is equally low, being on an average \$24 for a male and \$22 for a female worker for a whole year; so that the average cost of employing a laborer for the entire year is equal to only \$55 for the male and \$40 for the female.

The wages for the summer season of five months are almost equal to the annual wages, being \$22 for the male and \$13 for the female laborer.

President Dictates Slowly.

For all of the celerity of his movements, personal and official, President Roosevelt dictates very slowly and deliberately. The public, of course, has an entirely different idea about the president in this matter, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that when he is talking to a stenographer he is the very personification of studious deliberation. He chooses his words with great care, often using two or three synonyms before deciding upon the one he wants. One personal experience is recalled when President Roosevelt actually consumed nine minutes in dictating a public sentiment of exactly 320 words, or about twice the length of this paragraph. This was when the railroad rate fight was in its most critical stage, and the president desired to send to the country through the newspapers an "interpretation" of his attitude. This means that it was one of those statements in which the president is not quoted directly, but the reader is left to infer that it correctly sets forth the presidential attitude at the particular moment.—Washington Post.

England Gallicized.

It is curious how, since the "entente cordiale" set in with severity, France and England have been exchanging national qualities. The English Sunday has crossed the Channel; the craze for light French wines, such as clarets, makes further progress in this country every month; and while the Bishop of Castlenaudery is protesting against an undraped statue in his diocese, we in London have two music halls crowded nightly by the exhibition of shapely women clad in nothing but white paint and classical atmosphere.—London Opinion.

At the age of 16 a girl knows a lot more about men than a man at the age of 60 knows about women.

Dr. Geo. Masgana

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist. Graduate of Alfortville Veterinary school, Paris, France; also Ontario Veterinary school and Detroit Dental college. Charter member of the Ohio Medical Veterinary Association. Will treat scientifically with the latest instruments and up-to-date treatment all diseases of the domesticated animals. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office with Thompson's Transfer Co. Both Phones 357. Residence, old phone 2935.



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